

THE
PETITION
AND
REMONSTRANCE
OF THE GOVERNOUR

And Company of Merchants of London

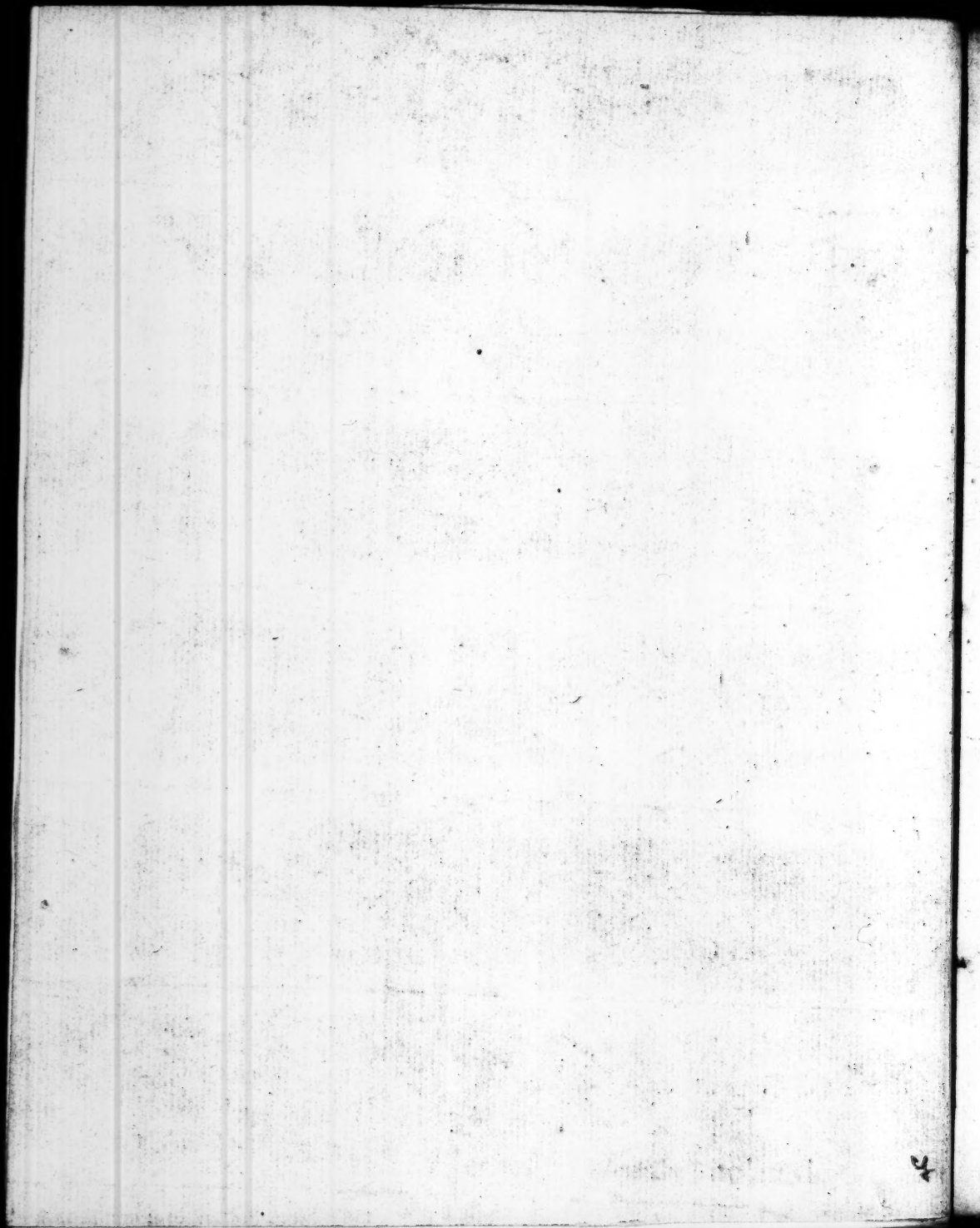
trading to the East Indies, exhibited to the

Right Honourable the Lords and Com-

mons, in the High Court of Par-



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THE
HUMBLE
REMONSTRANCE
OF

Those Reasons which the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading to the *East-India*, doe make upon the *Quaeres* that are annexed unto their Periti-
on, exhibited in the Honourable
House of COMMONS, assembled
in PARLIAMENT.

And First,
*Whether it doth not much increase Strength
the Strength of the Kingdom with ma-
riners, Warlike Shipping, Ammunition,
on, and all necessary Arts-men there-
unto belonging.*

Whe-

Whether it doth not greatly increase
the generall Traffique of the King-
dome, not onely as it is a very ample
Trade of it selfe betweene England
and the Indies; but also as it is an
ample Staple or Magazine of ma-
ny rich Indian wares to send from
hence into other forraigne Coun-
tries.

THE Trade to the *East Indies* some few
yeares past, when we had warre with the
Portugals, did imploy fifteene thousand
tunnes of Shipping all at once, either going or
comming, or Trading there from Port to Port;
but since (upon good experience) we find that so
great a charge is neither *necessarie* for our defence;
nor *comportable* by the benefit of the Traffique, un-
till some further Discoveries may be made in
China, or else-where; as is hoped: Neverthelesse
(according to the present times) there may be
employed and maintained eight thousand tunnes
of great and warlike Shipping; besides two thou-
sands tunnes more here in the *Kingdome* continu-
ally repaying for the next supply of those Voya-
ges.

This

THis Trade as it is thus great in it selfe; doth it yet further enlarge our Traffique and strength, by furnishing this Kingdome with all sorts of *Indian* wares, not onely for our owne use, but more especially for the necessary wants of forraigne Nations, which hath greatly encreased the number of our Warlike Ships, to export them from hence into *Turkie, Italy, the East Countries,* and other places: For proofe whereof we instance some former-times, when wee have brought into *England* above eight thousand bagges of Pepper from the *Indies* in one year (and may do so againe if the Trade subsist) Where this Kingdome doth not consume above one thousand and three hundred bagges *per annum* at the most; So the rest are transported into forraigne Countries; and the like may be said for Callicoes, Indigo, and some other *Indian* Wares.

All which additions of shipping unto our former strength by Sea before this Trade began, doe imploy many of his Majesties subjects in sundry Arts to build and repaire the said ships, together with the making of Ordnance, Muskets, Powder, Shot, Swords, Pikes, Cordage, Canvas, and other necessary Amunitions and provisions thereunto belonging; besides a multitude of Mariners, whereof many of them are shipped from hence, Land-men or such as were not formerly used to the Seas, but are bred and made good Mariners by these Voyages, which otherwise at home (being without Arts or maintainance) are a heavy burthen to their friends and Country.

B

And

AND if it be objected, that this great encrease of shipping which is here declared, is not alwayes in the Kingdome upon occasion of service, the answer is. That neither are the shippes of any other Merchants heere at home, but some are going, some are comming, and ever the least part are in the Kingdome: yet still wheresoever they are, his Majesties subjects have by them their imployment and maintenance, and the Kingdome aswell as the *East-India* Company have had their service: For how famous are their exploits to all Nations? How many rich Carracks have they suncke and spoyled? How many assaults of *Spanish* Gallions have they withstood and foyled? What slaughter of their souldiers, sacke of their Townes, subversion of their trades, and such like honourable actions have they performed? and all with little losse of ships or men? It would require a large discourse, to declare the particulars: Neither doth the *East-India* Company commonly want two thousand Tuns of shipping or more heere in the Kingdome, which are either in building or repaying, together with all their Ordnance and other Warlike furniture, besides their store-houses and Dock-yards, plentifully provided with Timber, Plancke, Cordage, Powder, shot, and many other necessary Ammunitions both for themselves, and oftentimes to help others with such provisions as cannot elsewhere be found for money in this Kingdome.

There

THERE is yet one common Objection, but it is so weake that it scarce deserves an answer, which is; that this *East-India* Trade destroyes our shipping and Marriners, when cleane contrary to this we have already shewed the great encrease of both; and if men dye in these long voyages, and ships by length of time be layd up, either here or in the *Indies*, yet what's all this but natures course? and that which happens here at home in our neereſt Trades, although with farre lesse noyse and notice; How many brave Commanders have we bred from meane degree? (whereof divers are still in our service) some at this present are found worthy good places in his Majesties Navie, others (being growne rich) doe either keepe at home, or follow shorter voyages; but leaving these advantages wee doe answer all with this, that whatſoever is pretended in the decay of shipping or death of men, yet notwithstanding the Kingdome, by this trade hath obtained no lesse increase or cleare addition both of the one and the other, which continually subſiſt and are in action, then is before declared.

Whether it doth not increase the generall stocke and wealth of the Kingdome.

Whether it be not a meanes to save the particular Subjects much money yearly in their ordinary expences upon all sorts of Indian wares.

Whether it doth not much increase his Majesties Customs and Imposts in the yearely revenue.

Whether it is not a good meanes to improve the price

The Remonstrance of

Wealth.

of Lands, Woolls, Tynne, Iron, Lead, and other the native commodities of this Kingdome.

Whether the King and the Kingdome (also) have not gotten much by this Trade, even in these late disastrous times, when the Adventurers have lost great matters.

The places of our remotest Traffique are most profitable to the Common-wealth.

Here wee have five *Quaeres* which must be all proved severally, the first is generall, wherein wee must consider how the whole Kingdome may be enriched by our Commerce with strangers, the which to performe, although it hath one & the same rule in all the particular places of the Trade, yet is not every Country alike profitable to this Common-wealth, for the remotest Traffique is alwayes most beneficiall to the publique Stocke, the example may be framed thus. Suppose we therefore, that Pepper were constantly worth 2. shillings the pound here in *England*, if wee should then fetch the same from *Holland* the Merchant may pay there to the stranger twenty pence the pound out of this Kingdomes stocke, and gaine well by the bargain, but if he fetch this Pepper from the *East-Indies*, hee cannot give there above five pence the pound at the most to obtaine the like gaine, when all charges are considered; which doth sufficiently shew the great advantage we have to buy our wares in those remote Countries, not onely for that part alone which wee spend and consume, but especially for that great quantity which from hence wee transport yearly into other Countries to be sold at higher price then it

it is worth here in *England*; Whereby it is plaine, that we make a farre greater Stocke by gaine upon these *Indian* Commodities, then those Nations doe where they grow; and to whom they properly appertain, as being the naturall wealth of their Countries: neither is there lesse honour and judgement by getting riches in this manner, upon the Stocke of other Nations, then by an industrious encrease of our owne meanes, especially when this latter is advanced by the benefit of the former, as we have found in the *East-Indies* by sale of much of our Cloth, Lead, and other native Commodities, the vent whereof doth daily encrease in those Countries, which formerly had no use of our Wares, but for the better understanding of that which hath beene said, we must not forget to distinguish betweene the gaine of the Kingdome, and the profit of the Merchant. For although the Kingdome pay no more for this Pepper then is before supposed, nor for any other Commodity bought in forraigne parts, more then the stranger receiveth from us for the same; yet the Merchant payeth not onely that price, but also the freight, enurance, interest, custome, impost, and many other charges which are exceeding great in these long Voyages; but yet all these in the Kingdomes account are but commutations among our selves, and no privation of the publique stocke, they remaine still in the Kingdome.

We may grow rich in Trade by the Stocke of other Nations.

Cloth and Lead vented in the *East-Indies*.

A distinction betweene the gaine of the Kingdome, and the profit of the Merchant.

Now concerning that which every particular subject of the Realme saveth in his ordinary expence of *Indian Wares*, it is manifest that heretofore when we brought *Indico* from *Turky*, that sort was ordinarily sold here for seven shillings the pound or more, which now we sell for five shillings the pound and under, *Pepper* then ordinarily at three shillings and three shillings foure pence the pound, which now is sold by the *East-India Company* for 18. pence the pound, with long time also given therewith for payment, and so likewise of divers other wares: but for *Cloves*, *Maces*, & *Nutmegs*, they are at very dear prices, because the *Hollanders* having expelled our people from the Ilands of the *Moluccoes*, *Banda*, & *Amboina*, do still keep us by force from the trade of those Spices: In which wares when we enjoyed the freedome in the *Indies* that unto us belongeth, we sold those Spices at ^{lowe} ~~two~~ rates: But as the *Dutch* have raised the price of these Commodities, so would they much more inhaunce them and all other the rich Wares of those Countries, if wee should abandon or be basely driven from the Trade.

The Hollan-
dersingrossing
of Cloves, Ma-
ces, and Nut-
megs, have
made them
exceeding
deare.

THe next *Quere* needes but little prooffe, for who can truly say that his Majesties Customs and Impost are not multiplyed, when the Traffique of this Kingdome is so much encreased: onely this we will affirme, that if the Trade to the *East-Indies* were so well encouraged that it might be effectually followed, it would yearly bring to his Majesties Coffers much more then now it doth.

The

THe next *Quere* concernes the Kingdome neererly, for it is no small worth to *improve the price of Lands*, which never hath nor can be done, (to the common benefit) but by the prosperous successe of our forraigne trade, the *Ballance* whereof is the onely meanes and rule of our treasure: that is to say, when either by issuing out of the Realme yearely a greater value in Vwares then wee consume of forraigne Commodities we grow rich, or by spending more of Strangers goods then we sell them of our owne, wee are impoverishd; For the first of these courses doth bring in the mony which we have, the last will carry it away againe when wee have got it. It is a true saying, that plenty or scarcity of money makes all things deare or cheape in a Common-wealth, but it is necessary to distinguish the seeming plenties of money from that which onely is substantiall and able to performe the work; For there are divers wayes and meanes to procure plenty of money into a Kingdome, (for a short time) which doe not therefore enrich, but rather impoverish the same, by the severall inconveniencies which ever accompany such alterations.

The ballance
of our for-
raigne trade is
the true rule of
our treasure.

FOr first, if we should melt downe our Plate into Coyne, which suits not with the Majesty of so great a Kingdome, except in cases of great extremity, it would cause plenty of money for a time, yet should we be nothing the richer, but rather this Treasure being thus altered, is made the more apter

Treasure
which cannot
long remaine
with us.

to be carried out of the Kingdome, if we exceed our meanes by exceſſe in forraigne wares, or maintaine a War by Sea or Land, where we doe not feed and cloath the Souldier, and ſupply the armies with our owne native provisions; by which diſorders our Treasure will ſoone be exhausted, for it is not the Merchants exchange by bills that can prevent the laſt of theſe evils, as ſome have ſuppoſed. Againe if we thinke to bring in ſtore of money by ſuffering forraigne Coynes to paſſe currant heere at higher rates then their intrinſicke value, compared with our ſtandard; or by debaſing, or by inhaunſing our owne monies (as ſome men have projected) all theſe actions bring their ſeverall inconveniences, and notable ruines, as well to the King, as to his Subjects, of which we omit to enlarge, (be- cauſe it is not much pertinent to our cauſe in hand) but rather admitting that by theſe courſes, plentie of money might be brought into the Realme, yet ſhould we be nothing the richer, neither can ſuch treasure (ſo gotten) long remaine with us, for, whether it be the ſtranger or the Engliſh Merchant that brings in this money, it muſt ever be done upon a valuable conſideration, either for wares carried out already, or after to be exported, which hel- pes us nothing except the evill occaſions of exceſſe or War as forenamed be removed, which will exhaust our treasure; for otherwiſe, the money that one man bringeth in for gaine, another ſhall be forced to carry out for neceſſity, becauſe there ſhall ever be a neceſſity to ballance our account with Strangers,

al-

although it should be done with great losse upon the rate of the money which is exported, and perill or confiscations also, if it be intercepted by the Law, for necessity or gaine will ever find some means to violate such Lawes.

BUT if it should be objected that the price of our **L**ands are not improved onely by Treasure gained in our forraigne Trade, but also by a great increase of people, whether they be natives or strangers, or both: The answer is, that the first of these wayes doth performe it to the (common benefit) and the latter to the enriching of the Landlords onely by a manifest impoverishing of the Kingdome: For our experience in one particular doth teach us, that of late yeares we are growne so populous, that we can spare no corne to transport into forraigne Countries, but sell it all here to serve our owne wants at deare rates, which formerly when it was much cheaper employed many ships and mariners to export it unto strangers, and thereby returned us store of Treasure, which great benefit to the Kingdome is now lost. And as hereby the exportation of our native Commodities is much diminished, so our consumption of forraigne Wares is as much increased, which is a double meanes to impoverish this Kingdome.

The great increase of strangers inhabiting here, doth impoverish this Kingdome, and begger our poore by depriving them of their Arts and manufactures, raising the price of corne, victuals Rents, and the like.

Treasure that
doth remaine
with us inrich
us, and doth
improve our
Lands.

THe businesse then is briefly thus, that as the treasure which is brought into the Realme by the ballance of our forraigne trade, is that money which onely doth abide with us, and by which we are inriched, so by this plenty of money thus gotten (and no otherwise) doe our lands improve, for when the Merchant hath a good dispatch beyond the Seas, for his Cloath, and other our native wares, he doth presently returne to buy up the greater quantity which raiseth the price of Wools, and other commodities, which doth improve the Land-lords rents, as the Leases expire dayly; and also by this meanes money being gained and brought more abundantly into this Kingdome, it doth inable many men to buy Lands which must make them the dearer: but if our forraigne Trade come to a stop or declination by neglect at home, or injuries abroad, whereby the Merchants are impoverished, and so the Wares of the Realme lesse valued, then do all the said benefits cease, and our Lands fall of price dayly: whereupon we conclude, that as the flourishing estate of our generall Trade is the onely meanes to make our Lands improve, so the particular Trade to the *East-Indies*, is a principall instrument therem, because (as we have already proved) it hath so much increased the Traffique of this Kingdome.

THe next *Quere* seemes to be a myſtery which many of our Adventurers doe not well underſtand, for (ſay they) how can the Kingdome gaine by this Trade, when wee who are the members thereof, have loſt ſo grievouſly? they doe not well diſcerne that their private loſſe may be far leſſe in proportion, then the publique benefit, as we ſhall inſtance ſome examples to make the buſineſſe plaine.

IN the courſe of forraigne Trade, there be three ſorts or degrees of gain, the firſt, that of the Common-wealth, which may be done when the Merchant (who is principall agent therein) ſhall looſe. The ſecond is the gaine of the Merchant, which he doth ſometimes juſtly and worthily effect, although the Common-wealth be a looſer. The third is the gaine of the King, whereof he is ever certaine even when the Common-wealth and the Merchant ſhall be both looſers.

Three degrees
of gaine in for-
raigne Trade.

CONCERNING the firſt of theſe, we have already ſufficiently ſhewed the waies and meanes whereby the Common-wealth may be enriched in the courſe of Trade, by the ballance of the ſame, when exceſſes are avoyded: therefore it is needleſſe here to make any further repetition; onely wee doe in this place affirme that ſuch happineſſe may be in the Common-wealth, when the Merchant for his

particular shall have no occasion to rejoyce. As for example, suppose the *East-India* Company should send out one hundred thousand pounds in Wares or money into the *East-Indies*, and receive home for the same, the full value of three hundred thousand pounds, hereby it is evident that this part of the publique stocke is trebled, and yet we may boldly say, that which we can well prove, that our said Company of Merchants shall be loosers by such an adventure, if the returnes be made in Spice, Indico, Callicoes, Benjamin, refined Salt-Peter, Cotton-yarne, and such other bulkey wares in their severall proportions, according to their vent & use in these parts of *Europe*: for the freight of shipping, the insurance of the Adventure, the charges of Factors abroad, and Officers at home, the forbearance of the Stocke, his Majesties custome and imposts, with other petty charges incident, will bee above two hundred thousand pounds, which being added to the principall produceth losse, and thus we see that not onely the Kingdome, but also the KING may get very much, even when the Merchant notwithstanding shall loose in his proportion, which giveth good occasion here to consider how much more the Realme is enriched by this Trade, when all things passe so happily that the Merchant is a gayner also together with the KING and Kingdome.

The King and
Kingdome
may get by
Trade; even
when the
Merchant
loseth.

But

But for the better explaining of that which hath beene already alledged, wee must understand that if the said hundred thousand pounds should be trebled by the returne of so much Silkes and other fine Wares out of the *Indies*, then the Merchant likewise should receive good gaine by such an adventure; and the reason is, because this great wealth would require but five hundred tunne of shipping to lade and bring home the same, which is but a very small charge in respect of foure thousand runnes of shipping, which would be required to lade home the like value in the bulkie Commodities of Spice and the like, which are aforewritten.

The second sort of gaine in the course of trade is, when the Merchant by his laudable endeavours may both bring in and carry out Wares to his advantage, by buying them and selling them to good profit, which is the end of his labours. Yet neverthelesse, the Common-wealth shall decline and grow poore by a disorder in the people, when through pride and other excesses they doe consume more forraigne Ware in value, then the wealth of the Kingdome can satisfie and pay by the exportation of our owne Commodities, which is the very quality of an unthrift, who spends beyond his meanes.

The

THe third sort of gaine is the Kings, who is ever sure to get by Trade, when both the Commonwealth and the Merchant shall loose severally, as afore-written; or joyntly, as it may and doth sometimes happen when the Merchants successe is bad, and when our Commodities are over ballanced by forraigne Wares consumed: but if such disorders be not prevented, his Majesty in the end shall be the greatest looser, when his Subjects be impoverished.

Safety.

Whether it be not a meanes greatly to weaken the King of Spaine and his Subjects, and to exhaust their Treasure.

Whether it be not a meanes to Counterpaize the Hollanders swelling-greatnesse by Trade, and to keepe them from being absolute Lords of the Seas, if they may drive us out of this rich Traffique, as they have long endeavored to performe.

The

THe safetie of the Kingdome consists not
 onely in its owne strength and wealth,
 but also in the laudable and lawfull per-
 formance of those things which will wea-
 ken and impoverish such powerfull Princes, as
 either are, or may become our Enemies; A-
 mongst which we will now ranke the Spaniard in
 the first place, who being enabled by the pow-
 er of his Indian Treasure, not onely to keepe
 in subjection many goodly States and Provin-
 ces in *Italy*, the *Low-Countries*, and elsewhere,
 (which otherwise would soone fall from his o-
 beyfance) but also by a continuall Warre ta-
 king his advantages, doth still enlarge his Do-
 minions, ayming at nothing more then Mon-
 archy by this plenty of his money, which are
 the very synewes of his strength, that lye so far
 dispersed into so many Countries, yet hereby
 united, and his wants supplyed both for Warre
 and peace in a plentifull manner from all the
 part of Christendome, which are therefore
 pertakers of his Treasure by a necessitie of com-
 merte, Wherein the *Spanish* policie hath ever
 indeavoured to prevent all other Nations the
 most it could; For, finding *spaine* to bee too
 poore and barren to supply it selfe and the
WEST-INDIES, with those varieties of
 forraigne Wares, whereof they stand in need, they
 knew well that when their native Commodities
 come

Spanish Trea-
 sure is exha-
 usted by ne-
 cessity of com-
 merce.

Spanish policie and profit in the East India Trade.

come short to this purpose, then their monies must serve to make up the reckoning whereupon they found incredible advantage by adding the Traffique of the East-Indies to the Treasure of the West: For the last of these being employed in the first they stored themselves infinitely with rich Wares, to barter with all the parts of Christendome for their Commodities, and so furnishing their owne necessities, prevented others for carrying away their monies, which in poynt of State they hold lesse dangerous to impart to the remote Indians then to their neighbour Princes, least it should too much inable them to resist (if not offend) their Enemies: And this Spanish policie against others is the more remarkable being done likewise so much to their owne advantage; For, every Ryall of Eight which they sent to the East-Indies; brought home so much Wares, as saved them the disburfing of six Royalls of Eight here in EUROPE (at the least) to their neighbours; especially in those times when that Trade was onely in their hands: But now this great profit is sayled, and the mischief removed by the English and Dutch, who partake in those East-India Trades as amply as the Spanish Subjects.

IT is further to be considered that besides the disability of the Spaniard, by their native

tive Commodities to provide forraigne wares for their necessities (whereby they are forced to supply their wants with money) they have likewise that Canker of warre which doth infinitely exhaust their Treasure and disperse it into Christendome even to their Enemies, part by reprisall, but especially thorough a necessary maintenance of those Armies which are composed of many strangers, and lye so farre remote that they cannot feed, Cloath, or otherwise provide them out of their owne native meanes and provisions, but must receive this reliefe from other Nations: which kind of warre is farre different to that which a Prince maketh upon his owne confines, or in his Navies by sea, where the souldier receiving monies for his wages must everie day deliver it out againe for his necessities, whereby the Treasure remaines still in the Kingdome, although it be exhausted from the King, but we see that the *Spaniard* (trusting in the power of his Treasure) undertakes Warres in *Germanie* and other remote places which would soone begger the richest Kingdome in Christendome of all their money, the want whereof would presently disorder and bring the Armies to confusion, as it falleth out sometimes with *Spain* it selfe (who hath the fountaine of money) when either it is stopt in the passage by the force of their Enemies, or drawne out faster then it flowes by their owne

Spanish Treasure is exhausted by Warre,

The effects of different wars concerning Treasure,

occasions; whereby also we often see that Gold and Silver is so scarce in *Spain*, that they are forced to use base copp^r money, to the great confusion of their Trade in want of supplies, and not without the undoing also of many of their owne people.

The Spanish
treasure which
is exhausted
either by com-
merce or
warre, doth
all come in the
end into the
generall Com-
merce of di-
vers Nations.

BUT now that wee have seene the occasions by which the *Spanish* Treasure is dispersed into so many places of the world; it is needfull likewise to discover, how and in what proportion each Countrie doth partake of these monies: For wee find that *Turkie*, and divers other Nations have great plenty thereof, although they drive no Trade with *Spain*, which seemes to contradict the former reason, where we say that this Treasure is obtained by a necessitie of Commerce; but to cleare this point we must know, that all Nations (who have no Mines of their owne) are enriched with Gold and Silver by one and the same meanes, which is already shewed to be the ballance of their forraigne trades, & this is not strictly tyed to be done in those Countries where the fountaine of Treasure is, but rather with such order and observations in the Trade and against excesse as are prescribed: for suppose *England* by Commerce with *Spain* may get and bring home five hundred thousand Ryalls of Eight yearly, yet if wee loose as much by our Trade in *Turkie*, and therefore

fore carry the money thither, it is not then the English, but the *Turkes* who have got this Treasure; although they have no Trade with *Spaine*, from whence it was first brought. Again if *England* having thus lost with *Turkie*, doe notwithstanding gaine twice asmuch by *France*, *Italy*, and other members of her generall Trade, then will there remaine five hundred thousand Ryalls of Eight cleare gaines by the ballance of the same; and this comparison holds betweene all other Nations, both for the manner of getting, and the proportion that is yearely gotten. But yet if a question should be made, whether all Nations get Treasure, and *Spaine* onely loose it: wee answer no; for some Countries by Warre or by excessse doe loose that which they had gotten, aswell as *Spaine* by Warre and want of Wares doth loose that which was its owne.

ANd so much shall suffice to shew, that to partake in the Trade of the *East-Indies*, doth not onely weaken *Spaniards* Navigation and strengthen our owne; but also to impeach him in this rich Trade, doth mightily exhaust his Treasure and increase our monies.

The Hollan-
ders greatnesse
by Trade.

The Hollan-
ders best foun-
dation is the
English Fi-
shing.

HAving done with the powerfull *Spaniard*, we must now say something of our professed friends, the *Hollanders*, who of late yeares are become a flourishing People, Wealthy and strong, both by Sea and Land, by nothing else but Trade; and yet we know that they have little in their owne Countrie wherewithall to Trade; but wee must not therefore imagine, that so great a building is either raised or can stand without a strong foundation, which these industrious men wanting meanes in their owne Land, doe find out rich Mines in his Majesties Seas; Golden Mines wee may terme them, for so the Lords States themselves doe call them, and thus also in their publicke Proclamations, which they have set forth in all occasions for the better preservation of this Fishing, a treasure it is (indeed) inestimable, and an employment most profitable: From hence originally proceeds the increase and maintenance of their People, their flourishing Arts, their private wealth, their publicke Treasure, the multitude of their Ships which fetch materials, to build ships, the swarmes of their small Vessels which catch Fish, to lade their great Ships which Trade with Fish; the proceed whereof doth furnish them with all their wants of forraigne Wares, and makes them all rich in Treasure; with which Treasure they doe also enlarge
their

their Trade into all the quarters of the world ,
 whereby they are become the *Magazines* for
England, France, Spaine, Turkie, and other
 places, for Corne, Cordage, Ordnance,
 Powder, Shot, Ships, Wines, Fruits,
 Canvas, and many others, besides the rich
 Wares from the East and West-Indies, ser-
 ving each Countrie according to their severall
 wants and occasions: In which course of
 Trade, they are not lesse industrious to sup-
 plant others (especially the English) then they
 are careful to strengthen themselves with more
 then ordinarie diligence; for they know well,
 that, Trade hath rayfed their fortune, and
 doth feed their Hopes; We desire not here to
 aggravate their Actions against us in the East
 Indies, for they are already too well knowne to
 all the world, but wee rather with patience
 expect the meanes of our satisfaction and fu-
 ture safetie; wherein we doubt not of his Ma-
 jesties most gracious favours and resolutions
 so well begun, and in so good a way to settle
 & support a Trade of such great consequence;
 the which if the *Hollanders* might soly enjoy
 (as they endeavour) they would (by the power
 thereof) soone make themselves Masters (also)
 of our other best Trades into the *Streights*,
 and bee the onely Merchants even of our
 Cloath and other native Commodities into
 those Countries, as they are already possessed
 of the Exportation of (almost) all our Her-

If our Trade
 to the East In-
 dies should fall
 our other best
 Trades will
 fall with it.

rings, Pilchards, and New-land Fish, to the maintenance of their Shipping and decay of ours, which is the more considerable because it may be wished, that Corn, & Vi&uals, might be exported, onely in English Shipping, but the *Hollanders* are diligent observers of such occasions as may give them advantage; they know well how to worke their owne ends in all places, where they come; and as they have infinitely prevailed in the augmentation of their Trade by the declination of other Nations, so they ayme at nothing more now then to weaken the English in their Trafficke, for we onely are their Corrivals, able to keepe them from the absolute Dominion of the Seas, wherein we may hope ever to prevaile, if we loose not the power we possesse, and the rich Trades, which wee have so well discovered.

whether

Whether it be not the best meanes wee have to encrease the Treasure or Money of this Kingdome.

THis position is so contrarie to the common opinion, that it will require strong Arguments, to maintaine and prove it, before it will be accepted, especially of the multitude, who bitterly exclaimé when they see any Monies carried out of the Realme; affirming thereupon that wee have absolutely lost so much Treasure, being an Act against the long continued Lawes of this Kingdome, and that many other places, nay, *Spaine* it selfe (which is the fountaine of Money) forbids the Exportation thereof, some cases onely excepted. To all which wee might answer, that *Venice*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Savoy*, *Mercellis*, *Turkie*, the *Low-Countries*, and divers other places permits it, their people applaudes it, and find great benefit by it; but all this makes a noyse and proves nothing: Wee must therefore come to those reasons which concerne the businesse in question.

First, therefore wee will take that for granted which none will deny us, that we have

TO

We have no
Treasure but
by Trade.

no other meanes to get Treasure but by Forraigne Trade, for Mines we have none which doe afford it, and how this Money is gotten in the mannaging of our ſaid Trade, we have already ſhewed, that it is done *By making our Commodities which are Exported, to over-ballance in Value the forraigne wares which we conſume*; ſo that it reſteth onely to ſhew how our monies may be added to our Commodities, and being joyntly exported may ſo much the more encrease our Treasure.

A neere estimation of our yearly exportations and importations, as they have bin found by good inquiry.

ANd here we will ſuppoſe, that our yearly conſumption of forraigne wares is to the valew of twenty hundred thouſand pounds, and our exportations to exceed that two hundred thouſand pounds, which ſumme we may thereupon affirme is brought to us in Treasure to ballance the accompt; but now if we add three hundred thouſand pounds more in ready money unto our former exportation in wares, what profit can we have (will ſome men ſay) although by this meanes we ſhould bring in ſo much ready money more then we did before, ſeeing that we have carried out the like valew.

TO this the answer is, that when we have prepared our exportations of wares, and ſent out aſmuch of every thing as wee can ſpare

spare or vent abroad; it is not therefore said, that then we should adde our money thereunto to fetch in the more money immediately, but rather first to enlarge our Trade therewith, by inabling us to bring in more forrain wares, which being sent out againe into the places of their consume, they will in due time much increase our Treasure, for although in this manner we doe yearely multiply our importations to the maintenance of more shipping and Mariners, improvement of his Majesties Customs & other benefits, yet our consumption of those forraigne wares is no more then it was before: so that all the said increase of commodities brought in by the meanes of our ready mony sent out as is afore written, doth in the end become an exportation unto us of a farre greater value then our said monies were, which is proved by three severall examples following.

First, we will suppose that one hundred thousand pounds sterling being sent in our shipping into the East Countries, will buy there one hundred thousand quarters of wheat cleare of all charges aboard the ships, which being after brought into *England* and housed, to export the same at the best time for vent thereof in *Spain*, or *Italy* it cannot yeeld lesse in those parts then two hundred thousand pounds to make the Merchant but a saver, yet by this reckoning we see the Kingdome hath doubled that Treasure.

E

Again

The trade to
the East Indies
(in its propor-
tion) is the best
trade and
meanes wee
have to in-
crease our
Treasure.

A Gaine this profit will be far greater when we Trade thus with our money in remote Countries, as for example, if we send one hundred thousand pounds into the *East-Indies* to buy Pepper there and bring it hither, and from hence send it for *Italy* or *Turky*, it must yeeld five hundred thousand pounds at least in those places, in regard of the excessive charge which the Merchant disburseth in those long voyages in shipping, wages, victuals, insurance, interest, customes, imposts, and the like: all which charges notwithstanding the King and the Kingdome gets. And we may here observe, that as the publike profit by forraigne Trade is the onely meanes whereby we gaine our Treasure: So this Trade to the *East-Indies* (in its proportion) doth far excell all others.

THe third example is, where the voyages are short and the wares rich, which therefore will not imploy much shipping, the profit to the Kingdome wilbe far lesse; as when an other hundred thousand pounds shall be imployed in *Turky*, in raw silkes, and brought hither to be after transported from hence into *France*, the *Low-Countries*, or *Germany*, the Merchant shall have good gaine although he sell it there for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds: and thus take the voyages all together in their *Medium*, the ready monies exported wil be returned unto us neer trebled. But if any man will yet object that these returnes come to

us in wares, and not really in monies as they were issued out.

THe answer is, (keeping our first ground) that if our consumption of forraign wares be no more yearely then is already supposed, and that our exportations be so mightily increased by this manner of Trading with ready money as is before declared: it is not then possible (in the course of trade) but that all the over-balance or difference should returne either in money or in such wares as we must export againe; which as is already plainly shewed, will be still a greater meanes to increase our Treasure: For it is in the stocke of a Kingdome, as in the estates of private men, who having store of wares, doe not therefore say that they will not venture out, or trade with their money, (for this were ridiculous) but doe also turne that into wares, whereby they multiply their money; and so by a continuall and orderly change of one into the other grow rich, and when they please, turne all their estates into Treasure, for they that have wares cannot want money, and therefore the former objection is not considerable: for what begot the monies which we sent out, but our wares?

Neither is it said that money is the life of Trade, as if it could not subsist or passe currant without the same; for we know that there was great Trading by way of Commutation or Barter, when there was little Money

Money inlar-
geth Trade,
and Trade in-
creaseth mo-
ney.

stirring in the world. The *Italians* and some o-
ther Nations have such remedies against this
want, that it can neither decay nor hinder
their Trade, for they transferre Bills of Debt,
and have other wayes whereby they assigne their
Credits from one to an other daily for very
great summes with ease and satisfaction by
Writing onely, whilst in the meane time, the
Masse of Treasure which gave foundation, to
those Credits is imployed in forraigne Trade
as a merchandize, which doth much increase
their trafficke. It is not therefore the keeping
of our Money in the Kingdome, which makes a
quicke and ample trade, but the necessity and
use of our Wares in forraigne Countreies, and
our want of their Commodities which cau-
seth the Vent and consumption on all sides.

WE must not here forget the pr:stise of
the great Duke of *Tuscany* in his Port
of *Leghorne*, which of late yeares from a poore
towne is become a faire City, and one of the
most famous places for trade in Christendom,
by the resort of many Nations, but most espe-
cially by the English and Dutch with Mer-
chandize to a very great valew yearly, and yet
it is worthy observation that the multitude of
Ships and wares which come thither, have lit-
tle or no meanes to make their returnes from
thence, but onely in ready money, which they
may, and doe carry away freely at all times and
without Custome, and such charges to the in-
credible

credible advantage, of the said Duke of *Tuscany* and his Subjects, who are much enriched by the continuall great concourse of Merchants, from all the States of the neighbour Princes, bringing them plenty of money daily to supply their wants of the said wares. And thus we see that the Current of Merchandise which carries away their Treasure, becomes a flowing streame to fill them againe in a greater measure with money.

THe example of this growing greatnesse, hath lately moved the Duke of *Savoy*, publickely to declare his Princely resolution to all Nations, offering them many priviledges and immunities, that shall come to Trade in his free Port of *Vila Franca*, and especially a liberty to carry away ready monies for all the Wares they bring, on other occasions: and yet we know that neither in *Tuscany* or *Savoy*, are any Mines or monies more then they have and doe daily get by Trade; but they know likewise that if we yearly bring them wares (although for a very great valew) the money will immediately follow, for, let no man doubt but that money must ever attend on Merchandize, for they goe together: and it is worthy the noting that those Princes are content to part with their treasure only to enjoy the trade of the wares which are brought them, for which (to encourage the Merchant) they take no Customs; whereas we by sending out our money

doe gaine the imployment of our shipping, the Trade of the wares, and the profit of the Customs which is a treble benefit.

THere is yet an objection or two as weak as all the rest: The first is, that if we trade with our money, we shall issue out the lesse wares, as if a man should say, those Countries which heretofore had occasion to consume our Cloath, Lead, Tynne, Iron, Fish, and the like, shall now make use of our monies in the place of those necessities, which to affirme were most absurd, or that the Merchant had not rather carry out wares (by which there is ever some gaines expected) then to export money, which is still but the same without any encrease.

But on the contrary there are many Countries which may yeeld us very large and profitable Trafficke for our money, that otherwise afford us no trade at all because they have no use of our wares, as namely the *East-Indies* for one, in the first beginning thereof although since by industry in our Commerce with those Nations we have brought them into the use of much of our Cloath, Lead, and other things, which is a good addition to the former vent of our Commodities.

A Gaine, some men have alledged that those Countries which permit money to be carried out, doe it, because they have few or no wares to trade withall: but we have great store

of

of Commodities, and therefore their action ought not to be our example.

TO this the answer is briefly; That if wee have such a quantity of wares, as doth fully provide us of all things needfull from beyond the Seas, why should we then doubt that our monies sent out in trade must not necessarily come back again, in Treasure, together with the great gains which it may procure in such manner as is before set down? and on the other side if those Nations which send out their monies, do it because they have few wares of their owne; how come they then to have so much treasure as we ever see in those places, which suffer it freely to be exported at all times and by whom so ever. We answer even by trading with their monies: For by what other means can they get it, having no mines of Gold or Silver?

THus may wee plainly see, that when this waightry businesse is duely considered in its end (as all our humane actions ought well to be weighed) it is found much contrary to that which most men esteeme thereof, because they search no further then the beginning of this worke, which mis-informes their judgments and leads them into errour: For if wee onely behold the actions of the Husbandman in the seed time, when he casteth away much good corne into the ground, we will rather account him a mad man then a Husbandman: but when we consider his labours in the Harvest,

Our humane
actions ought
especially to
be considered
in their ends

vest, which is the end of his indeavours ; We find the worth and plentifull increase of his actions.

Honour.

Whether it be not an honour futable to the Majestie of so great a King and Kingdome.

WE have endeavoured upon all the former *Queres* to be as briefe as conveniently we might without obscurity, & now upon this last poynt there will be no occasion at all to enlarge ; for when it shall be found that the trade to the *East-Indies* is so good a meanes to increase our strength, wealth, safety, & treasure, and that those discoveries have spread his Majesties fame into *Persia, Iapan, China*, the Dominions of the great *Magull*, and many other remote Nations of the Easterneworld, there will be no deniall, but that these great blessings are so precious and honorable both to the King and his Kingdomes, that they ought to be preserved with our best endeavours against the strongest opposition.

And for conclusion the *East-India* Companie doe humbly declare unto your Lordships and the honorable House of Commons, that they have not made their Petition and this Remonstrance for their own private ends, but for the publike good ; And even so having performed their duties, they hope it shall be their sufficient discharge in all future times concerning the Suppressing or Supporting of the said Trade.

FINIS.

